for Spanish sal'ors. Government is occupied with the subject of establishing penal settlement in the Phillipine lakands. The pardoned prisoners of Lopez's expedition were daily expected (12th inst.) at Gibrattar, where they would embark for home.

-It is confidently believed in the political circles, that the electoral law and the Constitution would be shortly modified.

#### SWITZERLAND.

-The votes of the citizens of the canton of Berne, which will confirm or displace the present grand council or executive government, are to be taken bomorrow the 18th. The greatest excitement prevails on the subject and political antagonism is already carried nearly to extremities. The Debase intimates, what some of the Swiss journals threaten, that the conservatives, if defeated at the poll, will take up arms, a course which it is expected would call foreign powers to their aid.

-The Courrier states that all the preparations for tunnelling the Trenouve on the St. Bernard route are completed, and that M. Guliul, the engineer appointed by the Sardinian Government, will proceed at once with the works. The tunnel will be 2,226 meters in length, and, on account of the friable nature of the rocks, will not cost more than 622,494f, in making.

### TUSCANY.

A letter from Florence in the Journal de Turis of the 12th inst, states that, owing to the in-flammatory placards lately posted up in various towns of Tuseany, the departure of the Austrian troops has been countermanded; and that a ramor is current that they are to be increased in order to be ready for any emergency that might arise from the presence of the Preach of Rome.

### EGYPT.

-Fuad Effendi arrived ih Alexandria on April 2, and at Cairo on the 4th. The Débale adds a etscript that Fund Effendi had met with so affectionate a reception from the Viceroy as to give rise to the best sopes as to the result of his mission.

### COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

On Saturday the sales in this market amounted to 2,000 bales, of which 1,200 American and 300 other were on especulation, and 500 American for export. The market remained steady at preceding quotations. The sales Saturday were 6,150 American at quotations: 300 Egyptian at 5,426; 200 Fernam at 6,426; 100 Saint at 0,426; 200 Maranham at 5,426; and 1,000 Surat, &c., at 3,426;. The importation, sturday, amounted to 2,600 bales.

A large business was transacted on Monday, cales exceeding 10,000 bales, of which 2,600 were on speculation and fir export. Heldiers had the advantage in prices to the extent of meanly id. The arrivals since Thursday were 11 wassels from the following extract from The Courier of this morning, 21st:—
There is downright folly in extremes. A few mouths ago a large crop of Cotton terrified holders and depressed prices; mow, with the realization of it, there is a tendency to the other extreme, and despite of all calculation, Cotton is rising daily, and may yet advance considerably. With 250,000 bales aimest within hail, we are hardening, and many spin-mers returned yesterday without buying a single bale, not withstanding 10,000 bales were sold at full prices, and 8,000 bales sold to-day (Tucaday.) A change of wind will bring an ample supply to the satisfaction of all concerned. London Money Market.

Lendon Money Market.

On Saturday morning the English Funds opened steady.

Sales continued to be effected, and considerable stock was

arred upon the market, without however causing lany perma
ment decline. Consols opened for money and account, at 19%

100, and closed at 199 for money, to 99% for settlement 11th

May. Bank Stock closed 21% 3219; India Stock, 2249267.

Foreign Securities rather lower, the most marked change

leing in Buenos Ayrean, which were quoted for the account

11, 79; and 79; Mexican for cash 35%; i, and i.

On Monday the number of sales induced by the high

fagures caused a tendency to resiction in British Funds. Con
solution of 99% 9999, at which they closed for both mency and

account. Hank Stock unaitered. Not much doing in For
ign Stocks; Ecuador rather lower, 4; and 3.

## Liverpool Corn Market.

Liverpool Corn Market.

There has been a very slight advance in the value of English Whear, but little or no improvement in foreign, nor any material change in other leading articles. In Whear prices are fully 9/1 per 70 fbs. higher than last week. An improvement of 9/6/20 9 took place on Tasaday, in American Flour, but transactions were limited at the advance. Indian Corn may be spoken of as a shade belter.

Latest quotations are for U. S. mixed said red Whear 5/6 50/9; White, 6/46/3. Flour.—Western Canal, 19/20/0; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20/6/20/1; 10 on and New-Orleans, 21/20/21. INDIAN CORN—American Yellow, 29/6/20/0/6; White, 50/20/1. In England vegetation is backward and rain wanted. Imports from U. S., week [3th to 19th April inclusive, were 4/205 qrs. Whear, 1,410 qrs. Corn, and 4/106 bits Flours.

Inclusive, were 4.955 qrs. WHEAT, 1,110 qrs. Cors., and bbls. Flours.

EEGHTS.—Freights from this port to the United States not varied much. The latest quotations we hear are, to 'York for dead weight, 11/2 15 per ton; fine Goods, 15/6; Hardware, 15/; Earthenware, 10/. To Boston, weight same as to New-York; fine Goods, 20/; Hardware, 20/; Earthenware, 20/; Earthenware, 20/; Hardware, 20/; Earthenware, To Baltimore, same as to Philadelphia. To New-Orea, dead weight, 10/220/; fine Goods, 20/; Hardware, Marthenware, 10/220/; fine Goods, 20/; fi

Provisions, &c.

BACON is wanted at full rates. Imports of French Pork pear equal to the demand. A consignment of Mayaville are (noticed in McHenry's last Circular) has been sold at faces not attained in this market by any other parcel, but reral other brands lately landed have met no attention. Been unglected. Land steady.

RICE is no cheaper; 220 bags ordinary Bengal, by public ds, on Monday, went at 9/6 P cwt.; a few tierces Carolina 171, in bond. In Tex operations continue limited. Con-

was more doing in Manchester yesterday, Tuesday, the absence of stocks, Yaans command a small ad-again. As the supplies of the raw material may for time be large, it is not unlikely they will check for a any material improvement in prices, particularly if ring be an early one, and the present crop point to Paris Bourse.

On Saturday the Bourse was inactive, except for French Railway shares. Four-and-Halfs opened and closed at 101f. 20. for the end of the month; Threes closed at 72f. 20c. The closing prices on Monday, were Four-and-Half per Cents, 160f. 80c.; Threes, 72f.; Bank of France, 2,735f.

Review for the Past Week.

Review for the Past Week.

The Wheat trade has, on the whole, assumed a somewhat armer tone since our last, and though we are unable as vet to report any decided improvement, either in the value of, or the demand for, the article, present appearances seem to indicate a better feeling. That farmers are unwilling to sell fively at the reduced prices now current, is shown by the descreased quantity of Wheat brought forward, the total of the sales at the towns from which the returns are made for the purpose of compliing the averages, amounting last week only 60,380 gra, against 78,290 grs, the week preceding.

With rehard to the autumn-sown Wheat, the reports from most parts of the kingdom continue of a favorable character; indeed, this plant is not easily injured by drought, and though the blade may have suffered more or less from the cast winds, the soil has been brought into a state highly invorable for the future development of the plant. The case is, however, very different in respect to spring Corn: the sown in the same total absence of rain since the seed has been committed to the ground has checked vegetation, and a much longer continuance of drought might do extensive mischief to Barlier, Oars, Brans, &c. Meanwhile, the committed for the future development of preally increased, coming to the shortness of grass, and the scarcity of green food of every description. Stocks which were previously light have rapidly diminished within the last ment for six weeks; and it is tolerably certain that considerable importations of beding Barlier and Gars will be required during the ensamment.

summer.

On the continent the weather has been similar to that apperienced here, and the want of provender for cattle is already seriously felt in some parts of Germany, Holland, &c.; it seems likely, therefore, that spring Corn will maintain a relatively higher range of prices than Wheat, as has been the case ever since last harvest. [Mark-lane Express.]

Corn Markets,-LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 20, The week's imports of Grain and Flours is again moderate, and the trade has had a sleady aspect, prices generally being fully supported. The exports to Ireland increase, and they amount his week to 4,700 qrx. Whear, 4,978 bhls. and 500 sacks Flours, and, 6,081 qrs. Indian Coan. The exports consules are less than of late, and merely comprise to the complex companies of the compa

Our Corn exchange this morning was scarcely so well attended as on Friday, but a fair amount of business was trans-acted in Wheat and Flours, at an advanced price of ld, to 2d. 2b bush, on the former, and od, to l/ 2b bl, and l/ 2b such on Flours, on last Tuesday's rates. INDIAN COAN is scaled; Yellow improved in price and White receded. Good American Yellow CORN is the Evorite article and commanda 50, 2 420 fb. Cars, Barlett, Brans and Phas were very little dealt in and real advention in value.

Hits dealt in, and we alteration in value.

Mark Lask, April 19.—We have a moderate show of Whera, but trade is dull at last Monday's prices; foreign remains unaltered. Barley and Beans are slow of sale, but so decline in price has occurred. Oars are fully as dear, Pleone, except the firms to rands, dull at late rates. English white Wheat, 44 (44); red, 39 (44).

# London Produce Market.

Bugar—In West India little business has been done, but at former rates. For refined a brisk home demand exists; grocery lumps realise 55 to 436. Foreign: the export demand neutrons we at former rates. Corvers is still; institute Ceybu at 37,6 to 38. The also dull. Rice—East India is at easier rates. For Corrow a better demand exists, but few sellers at laterates. Indice East india tonds upward. Tallow is firm; P. Y. C. realises 35,9 to 36.

## LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 21-11 o'clock A. M. OTTON-The market opens steadily, but is less active than exterday. Prices, for the most part, are unchanged, sales, according to present appearances, will reach 6,000 tolocs. The mics, according to present appearances, will read to be 7,600 hales.

Burnett.

Burnett.

The Legislature "drags its slow tengent along," with no appearance, as yet, of final adjournment.

Bo telegraphic advices were received at Livergool from 1 tenden on Wednesday (21st) forencon.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY. \$2,600,000 in Gold.

THINGS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

NEWS FROM THE MINES. Passengers, Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c.

The steamer Crescent City, Captain Windle, arrived yesterday with five hundred passengers, two millions of treasure on freight, and six hun-dred thousand in the hands of the passengers. The Crescent City left Aspinwall (Navy Bay) on the 22d ult., with the Golden Gate's passengers, mails and treasure, bringing the largest amount of gold ever received from any steamer. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the Golden Gate, and she is pronounced to be a model of a ship. The Crescent City had very mederate weather from Navy Bay. The passengers came over the road from Buena Vista. By this time the road is opened to Frijola, only twelve miles from Gorgona, and in two or three weeks the road will be opened to

San Pablo, six miles from Gorgona.

Passengers by this route now avoid the passage up the river, and by leaving Aspinwall (Navy Bay) in the morning, can reach Gorgona by dinner time. Tuesday, the 26th, passed a large steamer, supposed to be the El Dorado, and on the evening of the same day passed an-other, supposed to be the Sierra Nevada. In coming down the Chagres River, the mail boat was sunk b striking a sneg, and the mail rescued with great diffi-Among the arrivals are the Bishop of Oregon, the Blahop of California, W. Van Vorhees, Secretary of State, Henry Ewing, son of Hon. Thomas Ewing, and

Capt. S. R. Knox, U. S. N. The following is the Specie List of the

Crescent City:			*
		A. Proshw	61.000
H. Josephi & Co		Hose Campbell	
Brigham & Reynolds	11,750	W. W. Aldrich	4,100
J. Bruneer	0:100		4,100
Louis Hepburn	1,57%	Coffin & Hardock	
W. Carpenter & Co	10,000	Dennis, Perkins & Co	4,000
8. Schefflin & Bros	1,950	Collins, Cushman & Co	22,840
W. C. Gilmore	3,402	Layord Frire	7,624
Grinnell, Minturn & Co	2,352	W. Brown	7,413
Harbeck & Co	34,667	John Durau & Co	2,705
F. A. Delano	2,400	Hackenwrath & Van Damm	
Robert Taylor	\$,005	Auron Jacobs	13,850
M. Toussey	2,000	Mandlebourn & Silverman	
McNulty & Co	8,000	O. Green	2,420
Thos. Watson & Sons	31,200	Sylvester Brush	3 450
Weeks, Kelly & Co	14,790	Caspar C. Childs	1,700
Spofford, Tileston & Co	7,116	Ulmer, Fugobourn & Co	
Howland & Aspinwall		Chas. H. Byer & Co	8,000
Adams & Co		H. H. Soule	3,400
H. Southmayd & Sons	6,500	Shalle & Bros	2,040
Willetts & Co	8,983	M. Toussey	7,240
Alexander Williams	1,500	Spate & Newhouse	10,000
Daniel T. Willitte	2,601	S. Seliginen & Co	9,200
A. W. Confield	6.00s	Pavensted & Schumaker	2,500
W. P. Furnass	3,007	John Countrybam	4,800
John R. Rue	3,492	Von Rapp & Avens	1,930
Brown, Bros. & Co	40,000	De Rhoum & Moore	19,410
Amos R. Aug	10,000	A. H. Lissuk & Co	8,431
A. Von Vnitenburg	10,200	Louis Langfeld	4,933
Moward, Son & Co	8,000	Johnson & Lowden	4,400
Dreiel & Co	\$4,000	Amer. Exc. Bank	100,000
William Hoge & Co	20,800	Philadelphia Bank	48,000
T. W. Byard	2,842	Drew, Robinson & Co	GX0,58
Burgeyne & Plume	25.000	A. Dobblin & Bros	1,944
25 A 27 - 2 1 8 17-	0.000		

The following is a list of the passengers

by the Creacent City:

C. R. Thorae, hady and daughter, L. J. Mestayer, G. P. Upham, R. S. Bioomer, Mrs. N. E. Smith, E. Hartsell, G. Stean, Mr. Leffe, S. L. W. Hillman, L. Cowperthwart, Capt. C. Frentiec, J. McChillock, C. W. Rand, J. H. Albert, Messrs. Easiee, Blanchard, Almend, J. Bouck, G. S. Ferguson, W. P. Coleman, J. F. Osgood, J. Joh and 2 friends, Mr. Kelbey, N. M. Hogfand, Elias R. Thoras and 2 friends, P. M. Royston, Mr. Allen and lady, Mrs. Ellis and daughter, N. B. Howe, E. F. Johnson, A. Rickerson, H. Falmer, Chas. Loring, Mrs. Roth, M. Chestel, and lady, A. S. Mansfeld, F. W. Browne, Judge Lyons, Maidame de Barcher, W. B. Gladding, Capt. Dayr, Capt. Lift, Dr. Brielsy, W. M. Smith, Mr. Ferzison, J. Green, Heary Sparks, W. Van Vorlee, W. H. Richardson, J. L. Bromley, S. A. Levitt, Mrs. Mary Allen, James Honch, B. N. Coles, S. R. Kaot, U. S. S., W. H. Hesth, H. Ewing, A. P. Kepp, Mrs. J. Hepbarn, E. W. Parmons, W. Frank Stewart, Mrs. J. R. Synder, J. McAlams, Miss. H. A. Kendrick, H. Watson, J. B. Huckins, J. O. Lufkin, John Stead, T. M. Parsons, P. Jones, F. Parsons, W. M. Mecks, Mr. Buerville, Chas. L. Acastey, E. W. Kelly, A. Solm, J. Hondherg, Mr. Claw, J. Compton, H. Compton, Thos. Thompson, F. Blike, Mr. Claw, J. Compton, H. Compton, Thos. Thompson, F. Blike, Mr. Claw, J. Gompton, H. Compton, Thos. Thompson, F. Blike, Mr. Claw, J. Compton, H. Compton, Thos. Thompson, F. Blike, Mr. Claw, J. Compton, M. P. Capter, M. Leffee, I. H. Martmon, M. Pasce, Mr. Lopthurst, J. Daan, R. Herman, G. F. Allen, Thos. J. Marsh, M. Morse, Mr. Stitudder, C. B. O. Child, E. F. Willett, J. E. Whitman, J. Hocker, B. F. Smith, D. P. Ingersoll, A. C. Laper, J. Cortuse, Joseph Looper, Joseph Enon, F. Siven, S. Michell, J. B. Whitwell, G. W. Beris, J. Mahon, C. Fraber, Jas. Kirkback, J. S. Pace, A. W. White, F. Smith, D. P. Lagersoll, A. C. Laper, J. Gortuse, Joseph Looper, Joseph Enon, F. Siven, S. Michell, J. B. Whitwell, G. W. Beris, J. Mahon, C. Fraber, Jas. Kirkback, J. S. Pace, A. W. White, F. Smith, D. P. Pagerso by the Crescent City:

The steamship Golden Gate left San Francisco April 5, at 10 A. M.; arrived at Monterey at 8 P. M. same day; left at 11 P. M.; April 6, saw a steamer bound up, supposed to be the Oregon, from Panama; 11 P. M. came to anchor off the Island of Catalena: re-P. M. came to anchor off the Island of Catalena: remained till 8½ A. M. next day, on account of dense fog; could not make the port of San Diego; April 9, saw a steamer bound up, supposed to be the Northerner, at 8½ A. M.; April 10, fine day, light wind—lat. 20° 12° N., long. 106° 50° W., saw clipper ship Northern Light, bound for Acapulco, for the remaining passengers of steamer North-America—distance of the Northern Light from Acapulco, at the time seen, 430 miles; April 13, arrived in port of Acapulco at 5.40 A. M.; left Acapulco April 13, 11.45 P. M.; April 14, 8.30 A. M., saw a steamer,

The Golden Gate's passengers subscribed \$640 for the destitute passengers of bark Isabel at Aca-

While off the port of San Diego, a portion of the machinery became deranged, which was repaired by the arduous exertions of Mr. Bills, the Chief Engineer, with a detention of only 18 hoars.

The news was received at Acapulco by Express, just as the steamer was leaving, that the Tehuantepec Treaty was unanimously rejected by both Houses at the City of Mexico, April 7.

The Golden Gate took out on freight \$1,-Sec. 216. The following are the principal shippers: 
 Adams & Co.
 8820,110 J. B. Thomas
 21,202

 Page, Bacon & Co.
 500 000 E. Delessed & Co.
 12,400

 Appent & Co.
 40,000 B. Davidson
 111,000

 Decayel, Sather & Church
 14,000 Goodellery, Solient & Co.
 22,600

 Talbat & White.
 20,000 M. Abria
 15,703

 Bargoyne & Co.
 125,000 J. P. Rynders
 25,000

 Colless, Cashange & Co.
 22,500 D. O. Mails & Co.
 11,700

The steamship Commodore Stockton, seized at Acapulco by Mexican authorities, in port. The authorities have broken the U. S. Government seals and pulled down the American flag. Bark Zealous, British, with coal for P. M. S. S. Company, from Valparaiso.

We are indebted to John F. Rogers, Esq., Purser of the Cresent City, and to S. A. Ferris, Leq., U. S. Mail Agent, for our files of California papers and other favors.

# Summary of News.

Governor Bigler has appointed General Anderson, of Tuolumne, to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the resignation of Judge Lyons. It is said that Mr. Alexander Wells has likewise been appointed the fourth Judge in place of Mr. Burnett.

prolonged beyond a week or two at furthest. There was an accumulation of unfinished business before both houses—a considerable portion of which, it is to be haped, will never engage their strention. The bill so provide for the disposal of the 500,000 acres of land donated to this State by the General Government for Common School purposes; the bill recommending the people to vote at the next general election for or against a Constitutional Convention: the bill prohibiting the issue of scrip or warrants to circulate as money; the bill revising and amending our present system of practice in the Courts of this State; the bill to provide for the centruction of Telegraph lines; the bill repealing the Water Lot bills of last session, and many others, were on the table of the Scnate.

A warm discussion and some remarkable proceedings here grown out of the question of a repeal of the Water Lot bill, passed by a former Legislature. The bill repealing the second section of the second Water Lot act, after passing the Assembly, was met in the Senate with such a violent opposition on the part of two or three members, as to commit it to the hands of one of the standing committees, the Senators even striving for a repeal of the two former acts, entire. In the course of the debate, allusions were freely made to a vast amount of bribery and corruption alleged to have existed in the former Legislatures, and several citizens of the first at anding were implicated. This led to a motion, which was adopted, ordering the Sheriff to subpen a he persons named, and accordingly a dozen or more citizens, occupying prominent places in business and social circles, have been arraigned before the bur of the Senate. But, as might have been expected, their testimony establishes nothing. The introduction of a bill into the Assembly, providing for a contract system, of long terms of service with laborers is China, (Coolies) has stirred up a spirit of opposition on the part of the people.

A messege has been sent to the Legislature by Gov. Bigler i

The U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes, Commander W. L. Hudson, arrived at San Francisco Harbor on the 4th of April from Astoria, which place she left

The gentlemen attached to the Boundary Surveying Commission, who have for some time past been sojourning in San Francisco, are repairing to San Diego, preparatory to starting across the plains by the way of the Gila and the Rio Grande, with a view to the completion of their work. Mr. Whipple left on Satur-day evening, and the others took their departure April 3, by the Golden Gate. The party will leave San Diego in about these works.

Emigration from South America, and particularly from China, is now quite brisk. Hundreds have left Chili within a month or two; many on account of the late revolution in that country—all to try their fortunes in the land of gold. Every saip from Hong-Keng brings a load of Celestials.

The winter, which is drawing to a close

The winter, which is drawing to a close in California, has been quite a severe one. Great quantities of rain have fallen, and the rivers have been higher than ever known before. The mountain hights are buried in snow, and the summer will be one of full rivers, and hence of prosperous operations to the miners. The skies are now clear, and the waters are slowly falling back into the rivers' channels. The freshet was severely felt in the neighborhood of Monterey, and crops along the Salinas River are considerably injured.

There is no news from Oregon.

#### Mining Intelligence.

The same steady and uniform success which characterized our reports from the various sections of the piacer, at the time of making up our last summary of gold news, continues, and the rains, which have so abundantly visited every part of the mines, have left a rich harvest for the diggers. All the streams, north and south, have been unusually swollen, and considerable damage has been occasioned by the washing away of dama and mining works, and the flooding of deposits, where auriferous earth had been collected and stored, awaiting the rain. But these losses are trilling when the beneficial change wrought in the general propects of the miners by the abundant supply of water is considered, and all feel compensated for the loss of property and labor, while conjuring up bright visions of future operations along the full streams which have swept it away. There is no complaining now, but successful and well-piled industry is causing the earth to yield harvests of gold.

It is found, as the waters gradually recede from the flats bordering on the streams in the miner washes and the piece.

cede from the flats bordering on the streams in the mining region, and the rivers rusume their natural channels, that the surface deposits, or the washings, ere in many places materially changed by the action of the flood. The localities on the bars, and along the banks, where the treasure was most exposed, and which have been left in some places almost barren; and where the earth had been turned over in vain before, new formations or deposits have been made.

The spring emigration from our cities to the mining interior has commenced. Parties are to be

The spring emigration from our cities to the mining interior has commenced. Parties are to be seen every day in the streets or on our wharves, equipped for the mines. The drain upon our "floating population" will be great, but we expect to realize a benefit in the exchange of these persons for the wealth which their industry will accumulate, and their necessities put in circulation among us this summer. The number of Chinese laborers that will visit the mines this spring will be very great. Every day parties of thirty and forty may be seen in our streets, their stares, utensils, and other "traps" heaped upon a dray, wending their way to the Stockton or Secramento steamboat landings. This class of miners is, perhaps, of all others, the least profitable. Their wants are few, and supplied in a cheap and peculiar manner, and, as they are saving, peaurious, and apt at trade, society seldom gets the benit of their earnings. When they have accumulated a few hundred dollars each, their fortunes are made for their own country.

our exchanges from the interior, of Satsiderable rain has fallen in Calaveras County, wit the last ten days. Parties who have earth thrown up, or are working in shallow diggings, are making the best use of the opportunities afforded them. As a general thing, the rains are having rather a bad effect upon deep diggings, and tunnel operations. Little complaint is heard, however, as those who are debarred working their deep lake have usually and the state of however, as those who are debarred working their deep holes, have usually ravine claims which will pay them. Advices from the southern part of the County continue to represent the miners as being very prosperous in working their claims. At Vallecita, a few days ago, a party of eight unearthed and secured a lump of gold which weighs twenty-six pounds. It is nearly pure, there not being more than half a pound of rock in it.

Sonora has been the headquarters of min-

Schora has been the headquarters of miners in the Southern district ever since 1849. Thousands have dug up and turned over, again and again, the earth around the Mountain City, and yet it is yielding 300 per cent more abundantly than any time heretofore. Genetiemen who deal in gold dust, says The San Joaquin Republican, tell us that it will be a work of centuries to exhaust the placer.

The same paper, (of Saturday last,) in an article same paper,

article on quartz mining in the Southern gold region, had the following notice of a section of the mines cele-

had the following notice of a section of the mines celebrated for its quartz veins:

"Probably the richest mineral district in California lies on the banks of Careon's Creek, which empties into the Stanislaus. The treasures lying in the bowels of the famous quartz mountain which towers above the river, have already been developed, and afford occupation for some hundreds of miners. It would indeed appear that the entire hill is a vast pile of auriferous quartz—enough to profitably employ thousands of men for a century to come. We are informed that the miners have, up to the present time, been employed in blasting and breaking up the rock, with the expectation, at some future time, of providing themselves with machinery for crashing and smalgamating. One or two attempts have been made already, it is true, to erect such machinery in this neighborhood; but it has in each case proved ineffectual. There are some thousands of tuns of ore lying ready for machinery.

Advices from the Northern mines are fully as encouraging as the reports from the South.

fully as encouraging as the reports from the South.

Snow has fallen on the mountaine in immense quautities, and it is probable that the streams will be supplied with water for many ments to come. (San Francisco Her.

Drowned.—An individual named Peter

Hanney, late of New-York City, was drowned, a few days since, by the upsetting of a canoe in which he was crossing the river at Ford's Bar, on the North Fork of the American river.

de American river.

GEORGETOWN DIGGINGS.—There is great excitement in Georgetown, El Dorado County, in con-sequence of the discovery of rich hill diggings about a mile from that place. Sharts have been sunken over 100 feet in depth, and from the "prospects" obtained, it is thought they will prove richer than the far-famed digging of "Coun Hollow." Already 200 acres of ground have been staked off, and there are many still engaged in looking out for favorable plots on which to locate claims.

EXECUTION BY THE VIGILANCE COM-

EXECUTION BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—The Calercias Chronicle, Extra, April 1, contains an account of the arrest, trial, conviction and execution of a Mexico, named Carlos Eslava, for roboery,
at that place on the let inst. The circumstances are
brefy as follows:

For some time pest the people of that vicisity have
been subject to the depredations of gangs of thieves and
robbers. These cottrages became so frequent and daring, that the Vigilance Committee took the matter in
hand, but for a time-were anable to make any arrests.
A few days since, however, circumstances tended to fix
suspicion upon one Carlos Eslava, and upon Wednesday
last, he was apprehended and charged with the robbery
of a purse containing SSOO in dust, from the tent of a
Mr. Perkins, on Coral Flat, on the previous morning.

The Vigilance Committee immediately assembled,
and proceeded with the trial, and the testimony adduced
against him was so conclusive, that he finally acknowledged the truth of every charge. On Thursday morning he was informed that he was sentenced to be huns,
which tidings he received with the utmost coolness,
and requested that the padre at San Andreas might be
seet for, and also desired a good bed, and pleasy to eat
and drink.

To the priest he confessed having perpetrated a num-

and drink.

To the priest he confessed having perpetrated a number of burglaries and robberies, around San Andrews and Mokelumne Hill, and made himself out such a hardened villain, the priest refused to accompany him to the scaffold. At ten minutes past two o'clock, P. M. the gong was sounded, and crowds of people, in answer to the su mons, assembled at Dickenson's Flat, west of Main-the place of execution. Some eight hundred perso of all classes, were present as spectators, betraying excitement, and seeming satisfied that the sentence w

excitement, and seeming satisfied that the sentence was a just one.

Fifteen minutes before 3, P.M., the prisoner was brought to the place of execution by the Committee.—
He mounted the scaffold with dogged indifference, continuing to smoke his cigar while ascending. He then requested the privilege of speaking a few words, but spoke so low that but little of what he was saying could be understood. At precisely five minutes of 3, the rope having been adjusted, the signal was given, and Eslaws was launched into sternity. He struggled violently for some minutes, his neck not having been dislocated, notwithstanding he fell a distance of 3½ feet. He managed to reach with his hands, pinioned as they were, to the rope above his head, which he grasped, and endeavored to release himself. At a quarter past 3 the physicians pronounced him dead, but he remained suspended ten minutes longer, when the body was taken down and given in charge of a committee, who buried it. Everything passed off without excitement.

## Indian Difficulties on the Klamath.

Indian Difficulties on the Klamath.

A war of extermination has been declared by the whites against the Indians, and many aborigines have been killed. An Indian that was left by Col. McKee with Mr. T. J. Roach, was abot at Happy Camp by Capt. Gwinn R. Tompkins, for stealing a knife. A miner, with whem the Indians were intimate, started down the river with the Indian mentioned, for Happy Camp, and loitering among several camps on the way, was repeatedly advised not to go to that camp, as he would be killed. He persisted, however, in going, and was shot as he was crossing the stream. The miner remained at Happy Camp a few days, and upon his return was identified by the Indians as being the person seen with the Indian that was killed. Taey accused him of the deed—threatening his life, and also that of two or three others.

The whites learned, through an Indian speaking the jargon, that revenge would be taken for the murder, and that the Chief had gone over to Rogue River for warriors, and that the squaws had all been removed to Scoot's Valley. The party whose lives were threatened went down to Happy Camp, raised a crewd, came up the Klamath River, collecting miners on the way up, and on the morning of the 12th surrounded two lodges at the Indian ferry, and shot all the men, several equaws, and destroyed the rancho. The same secone was enacted at Indian Fiat, two miles above—but one escaping, and he wounded. Some thirty or forty Indians were killed, and two whites wounded, one badly. The squaws and children are in Scott's Valley, mourning over their hard fate and begging for bread.

## Review of the Market.

Review of the Market.

San Francisco, Monday, April 5.

Since our last review there has been more activity manifest than has been seen for a long time, and the prices of desirable articles have been steadily advancing.

ASHES—The demand is very small.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Suited to the season have met a ready sale.

BOOTS AND SNORS—Good styles are doing better.

BRADSTUFFS—There has been a better feeling manifest in the Floer market, and a good deal has been sold, although we believe prices will improve and continue pretty firm for sixty to ninety days. We think that the supplies from Chile will then be large, and that there is no encouragement to expect very large prices for Flour from our Atlantic ports, or that large quantities will be advantageous to shippers. The crop in Chile will be good, and prices much lower.

BRICKS—There is a good and increasing demand for this article, and Atlantic Hard Bricks sell in preference. A good many Bricks are manufactured here.

BRIANETS—In moderate request, and no important stock on hand.

COFFEE—This article has improved; the consumption is

on hand.

COFFEE—This article has improved; the consumption is arger, and there is a speculative feeling, with an upward larger, and there is a speculative feeling, with an upward tendency.

CEMENT has become abundant, and lower prices have been

CANDLES - Heavy sales of Adamantine have been effected CANDLES—Reavy seles of Adamantine have been effected at quotations. Sperm have not been much influenced.

COALS—Sales have been made at \$45 some days ago, and within a few days at \$42 to some extent of English, at which price they are firm, and all other kinds in proportion; some holders not offering.

CLOTHING—The stock having very materially decreased, prices are much better; but no worse market can be found for old stock of unsuitable goods from the Atlantic States.

CLGARS—We have no change to notice. The stock of the common qualities is excessive.

DRY GOODS—Are doing better, both at wholesale and retail, owing to the large number of families arriving here.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES—The stocks are quite ample, except a few kinds, and can only be sold as required.

GRAIN—The receipts of Barley have been quite large and prices have materially declined. Both Oats and Corn have also declined, and as the prospects of our own State and of Oregon are all that can be desired we may look for low prices in a few months, and losses on imports from the Atlantic ports.

Li. v. Le in fair, demand and the constributes that our State.

ports.

HAY—Is in fair demand, and the quantities that our State
will produce render shipments dangerous.

HARDWARE—There is a fair stock and a regular wholesome demand. Should there be large receipts the market
will fail.

some demand. Should there be large receipts the market will fall.

Liquers—There has been a speculative demand for Whiskey, at low prices, but the stock of Liquors is very heavy.

Leathers—There has been rather a better demand, and good artheles are held for remunerating prices.

Lumbers—The supplies from Oregon are constantly on the increase, and must preclude the pessibility of having under any endinary circumstances any advance, except the finer qualities of clear and well-scasoned stuff.

METALE—The trade in Metals is on the increase, and as the number of dealers and manufacturers are on the increase, we may expect more steadiness and stability in the market.

Molassis—More firm, with an upward tendency.

NAILS—Are in fair request at medicrate prices.

OILS—Whale (Oil, to the extent of 15,000 gallons, was sold at \$1.40 to the refiners; when refined it brings \$1.75. This branch of business, now in its infancy in this State, will greatly increase.

This branch of business, now in its infancy in this State, will greatly increase.

Provisions—Have further advanced. Mess Beef has run up to \$30; Clear Pork, \$22 to \$24; Butter, \$50.

PAINTS and PAINT OILS are in fair demand. Spirits Turpentine, none and high.

STATIONERY—A good stock, and the business only profits ble to the regular trade.

SUGARS of all kinds have an improving tendency. The cargo of the Brandt was sold to one person; price not transpired.

Serves.—The stock was quite annels for a long time.— Spices—The stock was quite ample for a long time.— Ground Coffee in no demand.

mand not good.

TEAS-The demand is limited, the consumption being rmail.
Wines-Although the market is heavily stocked holders have withdrawn from the market unless at something like

Wines—Although the market is heavily stocked, holders have withdrawn from the market unless at something like saving prices

SEAMEN'S WAGES—From \$30 to \$75 per month.

LABORERS' WAGES—From \$30 to \$75 per month.

LABORERS' WAGES—\$5; Mechanics', \$6 to \$12.

EXCHANGE—Sterling (60 days) at 47; France (60 days) \$4 10 24 45; Bankers' bills, sight, Albanic cities, 4 per et. prem.; Valparaiso, 3 per et. prem.; Mexico, 3 per et. prem.; Gold dost, clean, \$174.

STOCKS—State 3 per cents., \$29 per cent., less principal and interest; State 7 per cents., \$29 per cent., less principal and interest; State 7 per cents., \$29 per cent., less principal and interest; State 7 per cents., \$20 to 10 per cent. bond, \$14 255; City 3 per cent cerip, par to \$0 \$P\$ et. prem.; City Comptroller's warrants, \$20 to per cent. disct; County serip, \$255; City 3 per cent cerip, par to \$0 \$P\$ et. prem.; City Comptroller's warrants, \$20 to per cent. disct; County serip, \$255; City 3 per cent cerip, par to \$0 \$P\$ et. prem.; City Comptroller's warrants, \$20 to per cent. disct; County serip, \$40245; Central Wharf Shares, \$7\$ 200; Sucramento City bonds (according when payable, one coupon od.) \$5256. Stocks in moderate demand not firm.

This being the first steamer for a long period that we could say much encouraging as to prices, we beg leave to say, that should promiscuous simpments be resumed again, our market will not bear them. There are large quantities of goods known to be on the way, and any shipments beyond the regular orders of the trade will most probably result in heavy losses.

Ship owners cannot be too careful in their freight engagements on liquors. Casks are frequently empty, when stowed in the best manner. Shippers knowing they have no claim.

ments on liquors. Casks are frequently empty, when stowed in the best manner. Shippers knowing they have no claim on underwriters, urge unjustifiable claims, which are seconded to by some houses rather than have recourse to law, and the only way ship owners can protect themselves is to cause each shipper to sign a contract to make no claim on liquors—shippers having the privilege of inspecting the stowage at the time of shipment. Sheet Iron, Copper, &c., should only come in cases. Shovels are often rusty from steam.

In San Francisco, Mr. John Regua, of Sacramento City, to Jane E. Davenpart, of New York.

In San Francisco, March 22, Mr. George H. Leland, of Providence,
R. L. to Rive. Merch 23, Mr. George H. Leland, of Providence,
R. L. to Rive. Ellen Woebster, formerly of New York City.
On box d. steamship Panama, April I, Frederick I. Thibasht, of San Francisco. to Emma M., daughter of the late Wrs. H. Horse-manned Philadelphia.

Is San Francisco. Rudolph Jordan, of San Francisco, and formerly of Halle, Prussia, to Miss Maria Dreathahan, youngest daughter of H. P. Drenklahan, Eng. of Humburg.

At the Oriental Hutel, in Sacramento, by the Rev. Mr. Benton, on Miss Eleabeth Powell, of Iowa.

Cincinnati papers glesse cony.

At "Koamamahi," Kanai, at the residence of J. F. B. Marshall, Fra., on Feb. Xi, by the Rev. E. P. Bond, Capt, Joseph S. B. Knoz, of Hotochila, to Miss Eleabeth B. Marshall, daughter of Thos. Marshall, etc. of Charlestow, Mass.

At Union, Humbolit Ray, Feb. 6, by Rev. A. S. Huestis, William H. Wall to Miss Mary E., daughter of James Light, formerly of San Francisco.

March 4, by the same, Mr. Esiraim Primmers to Miss Minerce.

Francisco.

March 4, by the same, Mr. Ephraim Prigmore to Miss Minerva
Abergant, both of Union.

On the 184 of March, by Justice Gorbara, Mr. Francis Borneman,
of the city of San Francisco to Maria Christiana Zimuserman, of the
sure Births.

#### At Pleasant Valley, March, 26, Mrs. Mary Ann Meen, of a non. Died. At San Francisco, April 2, Capt. Thomas Knowlee, master of ship eracles, of Boston.

At the Kassette House, March 31, Mrs. Sarah A. Fall, aged 28 cents, wife of George Re Fall, of Freepost, lilinois. Illinoise and 

SANDWICH ISLANDS. Later from Honolulu-The Eruption-Mag-

Dates from Honolulu to the 13th March

A today on Wednesday (21st) forenous.

A today of the second se

have been received, five days later than by previous ar-

Interesting reports appear of the progress of t grand cruption on the Island of Hawaii. The latest counts from the scene of the flery visitation are dat March 6. The spectacle is said to be sublime beyon anything of the kind ever witnessed. The cruption of ceeds in grandeur any of the volcanis convulsions Mauna Loa ever before seen by white men on t Islands. We subjoin accounts of its action from T Polynosian:

Polynosian:
"We have received verbal information in reg

Polymerican:

"We have received verbal information in regard to the state of the eruption, as late as to the 6th inest, from the leeward side of Hawaii. At that date, the light freeze the flowing current was as bright as it had been at any former period, sufficient to enable a person to pick up a needle from the ground at midnight, from which fact the inference is drawn that the current is still flowing on toward the see.

The eruption seems to have broken out through an old fiscure, about one-shird down the side of Maura Loa, on the north-west side, and not from the old erater on the summit, called Mokuoweoweo. The altitude of the present eruption is about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and from the bay of Hilo, (Byron's Bay,) must be some 50 or 60 miles. If it succeed in reaching the ocean at the point supposed, after having filled up all the ravines, gulches and inequalities of a very broken country, it will undoubtedly be one of the most extensive cruptions of modern times.

It would seem, from the last no's frem Mr. Coan, that the stream had divided—one part taking an easterly course towards Plune, while the other took a northerly one towards Hilo. This may so divide the volume of lava that neither branch will reach the sea; but from the latest accounts, the northerly branch was still burning its way through a dense forest, and if the supply holds out long enough, it will naturally fall into the course of the Walluku River, and follow it to where it disembogues into the bay, at Hilo. We anxiously wait further intelligence."

An abstract from a correspondent's let-

An abstract from a correspondent's let-

An abstract from a correspondent's letter, in The Polymesian, is of so much interest, that we copy it entire. A jet of lava playing fire hundred feet in air must be indeed a magnificent and sublime sight:

By an accurate measurement of the enormous jet of glowing lava, where it first broke forth on the side of Maune Los, it was ascertained to be five hundred feet high! This was upon the supposition that it was thirty miles distant. We are of the opinion that it was a greater distance, say from forty to sixty miles. With a class, the play of this jet, at night, was distinctly observed, and a more sublime sight can scarcely be imagined. A column of molten lava, glowing with the most intense heat, and projecting into the air to a distance of five hundred feet, was a sight so rare, and at the same time so awfully grand, as to excite the most lively feelings of awe and admiration, even when viewed at a distance of forty or fifty miles. How much more aweln-spiring would it have been at a distance of one or two miles, where the sounds accompanying such an eruption could have been heard. The fall of such a solumn would doubtless cause the earth to tremple; and the roar of the rushing mass would have been like the mighty waves of the ocean beating upon a rock-bound coast.

The diameter of this jet is supposed to be over one

mighly waves of the ocean beating upon a rock-bound coast.

The diameter of this jet is supposed to be over one hundred feet, and this we can easily believe, when we reflect that from it proceeded the river of lava that dowed off from it toward the sea. In some places this river is a mile wide, and in others more contracted. At some points it has filled up ravines one hundred, two hundred and three hundred feet in depth, and still it flowed on. It entered a heavy forest, and the giant growth of centuries is cut down before it like grass before the mower's scythe! No obstacle can arrest it in its descent to the sea. Mounds are covered over, ravines are filled up, forest are destroyed, and the habitations of man are consumed like flax in the furnace. Truly, "He touchest the hills, and they smoke."

sumed like fax in the furnace. Truly, "He southed the hills, and they smoke."

We have not yet heard of any destruction of life from the eruption now in progress. A rumor has reached us that a small native village has been destroyed, but of this we have no authentic intelligence. Should it reach the sea without destroying life or property, it will be a matter of thankfulness and almost unhoped for exemption. A large number of the residents of Hono-Julu had gone to Hawaii to witness the upheavings of Manna Lea.

Mauna Lea.

The sensation created by the discovery that the mail placed on hoard the Game Cock at San Francisco, and destined to Honolulu, had been broken open and robbed by some of the passengers on that vessel, was increasing in intensity. Statements had been made implicating several of the passengers in the shameful outrage, and counter statements had been propagated by reliable gentlemen.

## B. F. Snow's Circular.

B. F. Snow's Circular.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Honolulu, Monday, March 1, 1852.

Since the date of last general advices (lat ultimo) there has been a slight degree of activity manifested in this Macket, caused by advices from San Francisco, reporting trade in that quanter as gradually improving, that many articles were in fair demand, and, if exempted from daties, were paying a slight profit. Shippers have purchased largely, and at very fair rates, as many of the importers exhibited a desire to meet the market at as low a figure as possible. Several vasels have loaded with assorted cargoes, consisting of Lumber of all kinds, Driblings, Ticking, Bagging, Furnitude, Grocentes, Naval, Storers, Carpenters's Tools, Iron Shovells, Axes, &c., and soiled for San Francisco. Two or three will leave during this week from the Islands, with cargoes of Potatoes and other articles of Island produce. One vessel leaves immediately, with a cargo of Coals, purchased at \$16 pt time.

The information received has not caused any perceptible change in our market for domestic exports, and the report concerning all articles of Island produce and manufacture that has been given constantly the past year has to be continued in this. The Planters, and all interested in the progress of the Islands, are in hopes that the Tariff of the United States will be so modified that Hawaiian Sucan, Sykup and Molasses will be admitted into the United States free of duty, and a proposition will soon be forwarded from the Hawaiian Government to the United States of the Malandian Government to the United States in the Several Whalers have arrived during the past month, and

Several Whalers have arrived during the past month, and

crusing to westward have been more or less fortunate. Sales have been made of sor rm and polar oil during the month, the former commanding \$1.30 per gallon, and the latter \$6c., purchasers buying for shipment to San Francisco.

Further additions to our immense stock of merchandisc have been received during the past month, and advises from the United States are at hand, with the information that shipments were still being made to this port.

In Freights there has not been anything done, excepting venets going to San Francisco, which have had \$12 per tun. The ship Eliza Thornton is here seeking freight for the States, but is as yet unsuccessful.

MONEY continues in demand at high rates. In Exchange there have been some transactions during the month. Bills on the States have been taken at par, and on England for 50 pence.

50 pence.

SEAMEN are not easily obtained at this time; wages for San Francisco, \$10 \$7 month; for India, England and United States, \$25 and \$30. Respectfully, yours, B. F. Snow.

# SOUTH AMERICA.

The River Plate-Fall of Rosas.

The River Plate—Fall of Rosas.

We take the following extract from a letter in The Morning Chronicle, (London,) dated Montevideo, Feb. 5;

"Rosas had collected together about 20,000 men of all ages, in the entrenched camp at Santos Lugares. This camp was protected by 100 pieces of ordnance, without artillerymen; that is to say, without men capable of managing a gun; and the vanguard, commanded by Gen. Pacheco, was composed of between 5,000 and 6,000 cavairy. This vanguard, dispersed by Urquiza, fell back upon the entrenchments, and three days afterward the whole army of Urquiza offered battle to Rosas in the very front of the fortifications. The two armies, about equal in numbers, comprised altogether about 50,000 men under arms, which calculation I take from the official muster rolls. The face of the line covered about two leagues, (six miles.) Urquiza commenced the attack at sunrise, and, in less than an hour's time it became general along the whole line.

The troops of Rosas gave way in every direction, except in the centre, where the picked infantry and the largest force of artillery were placed under the command of Chilavert, a man of undaunted courage, and who, being a deserter, fought with the fury of despair, until surrounded on every side, after the rout of the two wings, he was forced to surrender with the whole park of artillery and the infantry under his orders. Being conducted into the presence of Urquiza, the General said to him "I regret that you have not met your death while fighting bravely at the head of your men, for I cannot now spare the life of a deserter—it is the law of war that you must die." And Chilavert was forthwith shot, his back being turned to the soldiers. This is the only political execution which has taken place.

"During the action, under a burning sun, the troops were enveloped in dust and snoks, and the firing was all at random throughout the line, until the army of dead that were left on the field properly so called.

we're enveloped in dust and smoke, and it is bring was all at random throughout the line, until the army of Urquiza, finding no further resistance, ceased to use the mushet.

"This state of things accounts for the small number of dead that were left on the field properly so called, not withstanding the many thousands of balls which were picked up after the battle.

"Roeas was sought for in every direction, but no one could find him, and this is the place to rectify the gross error which he tried to spread after his dight, respecting the number of the slain, which must have been strangely multiplied by his terrified imagination.

"Roeas, made aware by Pacheco of the fearful disaffection which prevailed among the troops, pretended not to give credit to his reports, and reserved the General with superchious distrust, telling him that he (Rossa) would take the command in chief. It is even said that Pacheco was in icar of his life, and obliged to keep aloof from the tyrant during the period that elapsed between the defeat of his Cavalry and the battle of Casero. Rosss, having constituted himself imprometin commander inchief, shopted no measures, gave no orders; in a word, neither did nor said anything during the three days which preceded the action. So completely destitute of any fixed plan was he tist on the very morning of the haute, General Urquizs, accompanied by three officers, just before day threak traversed the whole of the lines of entremended camp of Rosses, which he reconnoirred at his case, without having been seen, without having to feat a shot. In the camp there were no pickets, no catposis, no sharpehouters, not even a hidden sentinely noticing in fact, but an immense tolders of Indians resting on a traverse of the camp terms and defeated for order and of power; and that in Europe!

House they also make been styled the 'organizer,' the 'mas of order and 'of power; and that in Europe!

House they indicate the term of the indians resting to the part of the law was low, showed effocutory 'nucles here is

and told him that he wout hold out to the very hading. Este as me guiste, nade we guste? (the less please me, nothing pleases me,)and forthwith he stoff, accompanied by a small escort, and from the ment nothing more was seen of him. It was seen to the morning, and the action was hope to just so long as was necessary for the troops quies to surround the camp of Santo Laguage was filled with confusion, disorder, and males against Rossa. Meanwhile, he and his secort stream of the way of the west, while the fighting was kept we morth, and strived on the south side, at the visit of the stream of the control of the west, while the fighting was kept we north, and strived on the south side, at the visit of the suppliers of his country, he never to have laid down; he started of alone as Ayes, where he arrived about 4 o'clock in the start you know the rest, and all that I will permit more remark is, that he terminated his public life as he is, that is, as a gaucho.

Brazil was quiet on March 16. Large promotions had been conferred on the army engaged in the affaires at Buenos Ayres, Mosey tiful and discounts low. Exchange at 27. Basinas crate. Slave trade dead. Yellow fever provided reg much among the shipping at Rio, and some proved fatal on shore; Bahis was free; it was ing its virulence at Pernambuco.

On the 20th ult. a smart shock of a On the 20th uit. a sinute snock of an certhquake was felt at Santa Cruz, (Tenerific) at the A.M., which lasted a few seconds; and it appears he shock was general all over the island. Westberchest, and very oppressive for several days.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—March 15.—By the particular in the last supers a day after the results of the supersecond of the supersecond.

Prince, which left Buenos Ayres a day after the Two have news from Buenos Ayres to the 4th earness. To allied army entered Buenos Ayres on the light at was received with enthusiasm and rejoicing by the

ernment was to appoint justices of the peace, the town and four for the country, a bak of mach sulty, but which they have executed most rucces and these posts are now filled by men of high re-Amnesty and entire oblivion of the part

have been accorded to all, a few only excepted here shave been issued ordering the restinuion is an owners of the numerous houses, estanciers, at this Rosse had embargoed.

Permission has been given to the owners

Permission has been given to the owner of estancieros to kill starts, which for many process had forbidden, and in consequence they be no abundant as to be prejudicial to the Esla.

Passports, authorizing the bearer to go from one part of the Pravince of Buenos Arresta other, part of a system established by Rosas, so has one might travel the country without his incomishave been abolished.

Sugniards are recognized as foreign

Spaniards are recognized as foreign and consequently exempted from military service.

The property of Rosas, of every descrip-

tion, is declared to belong to the State.

French subjects are allowed to be represented ad interior by the Belgian Consul, and a French Government shall app int a Consul.

All letters of marque issued by Rose The Bank is ordered to lower the rate

of discount to 1 per cent. per month. Until now to rate has been 114 per cent.

A Président has been elected for the Oriental States, in the person of M. Don Jose Practific. His election was almost unanimous—5 res in 38.

on the sailing of the Prince the most perfect tranquility reigned in all the Oriental and The Government of the Republic game The Government of the Republic are a splendid ball to the French body of the expension at took a part so honorable in the affairs of the country. On the same day a retinion of persons of all countries gave a sumptious banquet to the French officers, who are soon to return to France. A magnificent show we also presented to Colonel Du Chatesu, in honor of his bravery and of his good conduct during the long shoof Montevideo. The Colonel gave, in return, a mainfacent tri-colored flag to that city.

It is stated that the Brazzlian Government had given the recognition of the colored shows the recognition of the colored shows the colored should be a sum of the colored should be considered that the Brazzlian Government had given the recognition of the colored should be compared by the colored should be colored should be

ment had given the necessary orders to liberate Gener Don Fructuoso Rivera. The General had his passer for Montevideo. We have received Valparaiso paper with dates to March 20. The news is not imported.
Every part of the Republic was in a state

of perfect tranquility, Universal confidence was stored, and the political excitements were succeeded a revival of trade and zeal for public improvements. Negotiations for the construction of a

railroad and telegraph between Santiago and Valpania are still pending. The custom-house entries of Chili for the year 1851, amount to \$15,884,972. The exports 900 b year 1831, amount of \$12,146,391. Importations from Each \$4,319,864; from France \$1,705,929, and from the Unit States \$1,211,487. Chill has received from Callons during the past year \$3,382,834 in gold, of which is amount of \$2,067,603 was for floor.

# FROM THE ISTHMUS.

We have received our Panama files to A company of Italian emigrants, fifteen

or twenty in number, met with a sad accident to urday, April 17th, in attempting to go on book in

urday, April 17th, in attempting to go on bond is steamer Constitution. They were crowded into ambout manned by natives, which swamped on the suptite ship, and nine of the Italians were drowned. It following names are given of those who were in bout at the time of the accident:

Drowned.—P. Curonico, M. Fri, M. Gianini, J. M. Baist, A. Felipi, A. Lombardi, P. Pedrini, A. Lombardi M. Jos. Sared.—G. Brona, R. D'Alessandri, J. Cloces, G. G. Bephini, A. Albertini, G. Beffa.

During Saturday and Sunday nights, at low tis, strenuous and praiseworthy efforts were made to reserve bodies with grappling irons. Only two, however, were found. A reward of \$600 was offered for one holy, which could not be obtained. Some ten trunks which templeked up are at the American Consulate. The self-american that is known to have been on board, we saved by a Jamaican, who swam with him on his sun, is stated, that the boat to which the fatal section occurred, went out of the usual channel into a the gerous place.

Gubernatorial chair of the Province of Panana.

The Echo has some fine specimens

Sr. Manuel Diaz has again taken the

The Echo has some fine specimens of gold dust, from the Choco mining district—they we taken from the mines on the river Esmeralds, and we indeed tempting. The gentleman who brought them the Messrs. Hurtado, in whose counting room we are them, stated that they might have procured quissis at the same quality had they desired.

Wm. H. Aspinwall gave, a short time since, the sum of \$500 to the treasury of the American Hospital of Panama.

RIOT AT CHAGRES.—A serious field took place at Chagres, on the American side, on Friday RIOT AT CHAGRES.—A serious took place at Chagres, on the American side, or rangint, at a ball, between the Carthagenian, said between a Jamaicans. The affair originated is a between a Jamaicans and Carthagenian, resulted killing of a number of Jamaicans, and the awounding of several others, and was suppressely. Jefe Politico, the Com. of the Fort, and a file of twenty soldiers. No feeling was exhibited assessment or other foreigners than those soldiers. Subsequent accounts state that the report of the was exaggerated and that no lives were lost.

# From Guayaquil.

The Swedish man-of-war Eugenie, Con The Swedish man-of-war Eugenie, Commodore Virgin, of 40 guns, and manned with a case 340 men, arrived at this port yesterday aftersed days from the above place. The Commodore himself bound on a voyage round the world.

We learn that the Eugenie was boarded by many from one of Flores' vessels on the way up from one of Flores' vessels on the way up from one of Flores' vessels on the way up from one of Flores' vessels on the way up from the city of the commodore virgin his troops. He was up the river at the time for the purpose of city. The citizens were in very great feat, such is arrival every hour, when Commodore Virgin and Commodore Virgin protested against the process of Flores in the name of his Government and European powers; but Gen. Flores did not head a commodore virgin protested against the process of Flores in the name of his Government and partived at Panama on the 19th of April, was such as the commodore virgin of the mail for Guayage notice was taken of the insult.

BURNING OF A HINDOO WIFE-TH Calcutta Englishman says:

Calcutta Englishman says:

"The night of the first of this year witness out there fearful tragedies, to the suppression of what is philipathropists, both in England and India, point as ene of Lard William Bentinck's crown in the cause of humanity. The following is pression, the truth: The Rajah died at Pachete on the 1st sry, at about 4 P. M.; a wild cry was raised of the sea of the zenapa, that the Rajah was dead soon silenced, and a guard placed at some distance the rajbarry. On the death of the Rajah hand known to the heir, he proceeded to the spatial his mother, received the ticca, and was told to such this mother, received the ticca, and was told to such this mother, received the ticca, and was told to such the raise of the process of the pr